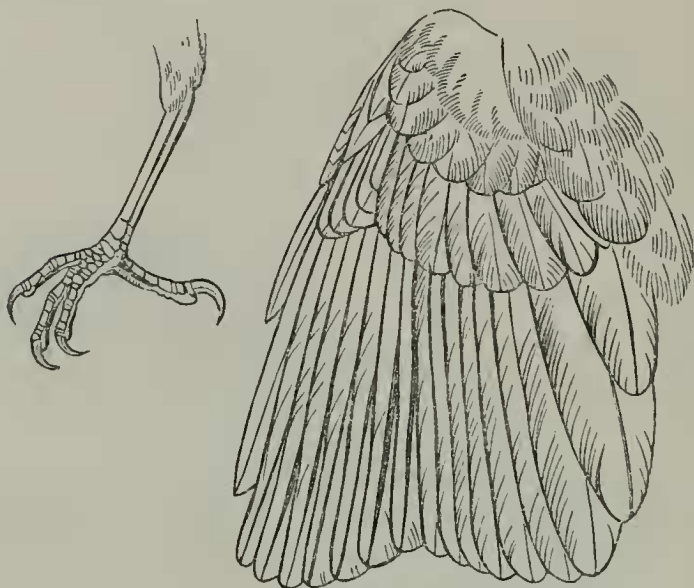


with greenish ; under wing-coverts and inner lining of quills white, with a slight tinge of bright yellow on the bend of the wing. Total length 5·7 inches, culmen 0·9, wing 2·8, tail 2·3, tarsus 0·9.

Hab. Jamaica.



Foot and wing of *Phœnicomanes iora*.

I have chosen the specific name *iora* because of the extraordinary resemblance which the bird bears to the members of that eastern genus, even to the half black and green plumage which is so often met with. I have shown the unique specimen of the type to Mr. Slater, who indicated to me the probability of the true affinities of the bird being with *Phœnicophilus* ; and he is of opinion that these two forms belong rather to the *Vireonidæ* than to the *Tanagridæ*, with which *Phœnicophilus* is generally placed.

Lastly I have taken pains to ascertain the exact habitat of the species, and believe that M. Boucard's assurance of its Jamaican origin is to be relied on.

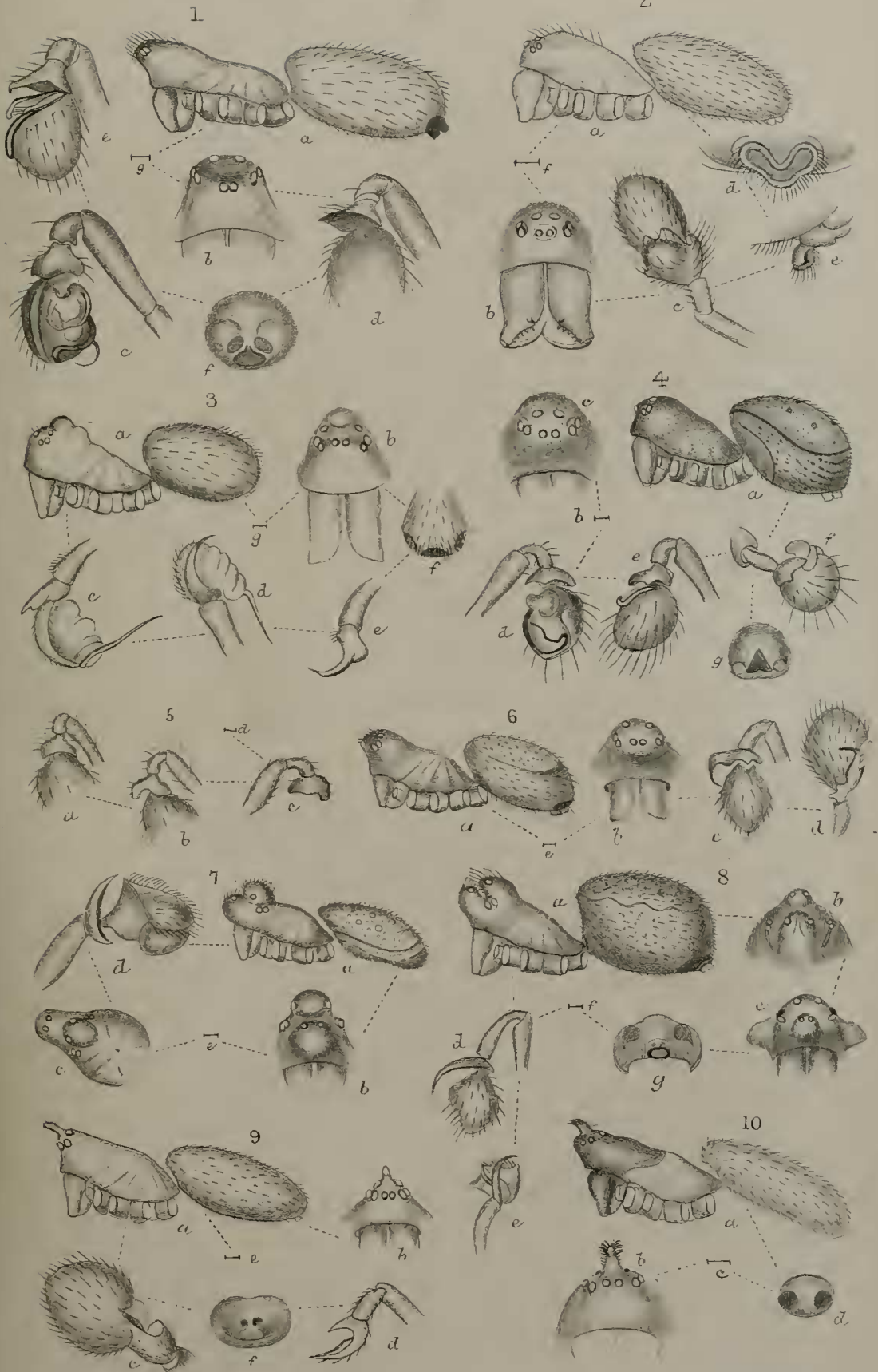
4. On some new Species of *Erigone* from North America.

By the Rev. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, M.A., C.M.Z.S.

[Received June 2, 1874.]

(Plate LV.)

A small collection of minute Spiders, all belonging to the genus *Erigone* (Westr.), and received in January last from Mr. J. H. Emerton, of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., contained twelve species ; of these, two are identical with species found in Europe, and ten



O.F. Cambridge delt.
A.T. Holbeck lith.

New Species of Eriopid from
North America.

W. West & C^o. imp



appear to have been hitherto undescribed. Descriptions and figures of these new species are subjoined, as also of another of the same genus received from the Oregon Territory, where it was found by Lord Walsingham, who kindly sent it to me among some other Spiders.

The discovery of Spiders of this curious group in North America is very interesting. It may be said now that the genus *Erigone* occurs over the greater part of the Northern hemisphere. I have received examples of it from Baikal (in the east) to Oregon (in the west), its southernmost limits at present known being Morocco and Cairo; and it has been sent to me also from North Greenland.

The new species now described are brighter and more richly coloured than the greater portion of known European species; and nearly all of them (though severally belonging to very distinct groups of the genus) have more or less of the caput black, the thoracic region being either yellow or rich orange; the occurrence of these two distinct, and distinctly defined, colours on the cephalothorax is unknown, so far as I am aware, in any of the numerous species found in Europe.

From the information received from Mr. Emerton we may expect to find that North America will, when fairly searched, prove exceedingly rich in the species of these minute Spiders; and probably among them there will be found some presenting new and grotesque forms of the caput, and perhaps still more (apparently) eccentric structures in the palpi and palpal organs of the male than we find even now in many known species, while at the same time we shall probably find many among them identical, or nearly so, with European forms.

My thanks are especially due to Mr. Emerton and Lord Walsingham for giving me the opportunity to describe and figure the subjoined novelties.

Genus ERIGONE (Westr.).

ERIGONE ATRA.

Erigone atra, Bl. Edinb. Phil. Mag. iii. No. 15, p. 195.

Neriere longipalpis, Bl. Spid. Great Brit. & Ireland, p. 274, pl. xii. fig. 188, and pl. xxii. fig. C.

Erigone vagabunda, Westr. Aran. Suec. p. 597.

An adult male example, which I cannot distinguish from the above species, was contained in the small collection of the genus *Erigone* kindly sent me in January last from Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., by Mr. J. H. Emerton. It was found at Beverley, Mass., in June 1873.

ERIGONE DENTIGERA, sp. n.

Adult male, length very nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

This species is very nearly allied to *E. longipalpis* (Sund.), both in size, colour, and form, but may easily be distinguished from it by a small but very distinct tooth-like spine beneath the radial joint of the palpus and by the less-pointed form of the fore extremity of that joint.

The cubital joint of the palpus is distinctly longer than the radial.

From *E. dentipalpis* (Wid.) and *E. promiscua* (Cambr.), both of which have a tooth-like spine beneath the radial joint of the palpus, it may also be readily distinguished by being larger, as well as by decided differences in the form of the fore extremity of that joint; and from all others it differs slightly in the structure of the palpal organs.

A single example was contained in Mr. Emerton's collection, and was found by him at Beverley, U.S.A., in June 1873.

ERIGONE INTERPRES, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 1.)

Adult male, length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

The whole of the fore part of this Spider is yellow, the cephalothorax and falces being strongly tinged with orange; the ocular region and a small space around it is black, and furnished thickly with bristly hairs; the abdomen is a light drab colour, obscurely reticulated with a paler hue, the spinners and a small margin round them being black; the fore part of the caput is somewhat produced; the clypeus is impressed, and exceeds in height half that of the facial space; looked at in profile the ocular region has a somewhat obliquely truncate appearance.

The *eyes* are small, dark, rather obscure, and not greatly unequal in size; they occupy the whole width of the extremity of the caput, forming a pretty regular transverse oval figure double the length of its width; the foremost row is rather the shortest and least curved; those of the hinder row are equidistant from each other; those of each lateral pair are seated a little obliquely on a slight tubercle; those of the fore central pair are very obscure, small, and nearly contiguous to each other, and the interval between each and the fore lateral nearest to it is very nearly equal to that between each hind central and the hind lateral next to it.

The *legs* are long and slender; their relative length appeared to be 1, 4, 2, 3, though those of the second pair are very nearly if not quite as long as those of the fourth: they are furnished with hairs and a few bristles; one of these latter, stronger than the rest, or almost more properly called a slender spine, arises from the fore side of each genual joint.

The *palpi* are strong but short, and similar in colour to the legs, except the digital joints, which are brown, and the fore parts of the radials, which are strongly tinged with black; the cubital joint is very short, rounded above, and somewhat nodiform in appearance: the radial is of the same length as the cubital, strong, and rather spreading; its fore extremity is produced in a somewhat obtusely angular form, and there is a small tooth-like projection directed downward beneath its extreme point. The digital joint is rather large, of a roundish form; and the palpal organs are prominent and complex; at their extremity is a strong tortuously curved spine, and near it a slender, filiform, curved, and more prominent one; beneath their hinder extremity on the outer side is also a strong and rather prominent irregular bent corneous process.

The *falces* are moderately long and strong; they are prominent near their base in front, and have rather a backward direction.

The *maxillæ* are strong, slightly curved, and much inclined to the *labium*, which is short and rounded at its apex.

The *abdomen* is oval, moderately convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is very thinly clothed with hairs, and is of a dull pale drab-yellow colour, faintly reticulated with a paler hue; and a very small portion of its hinder extremity, including the spinners, is black.

The female resembles the male in general characters and colours; the genital aperture is small and simple in form.

Adults of both sexes of this Spider were contained in the collection kindly sent to me by Mr. J. H. Emerton, and were found by him at Holyoke, Mass., in July 1873. It is a very pretty and distinct species, the colours yellow, orange, and black, contrasting strongly with each other. Its nearest congeners appear to be the Spiders of the group to which *Erigone (Nerine) sylvatica* (Bl.) belongs—the genus *Bathyphantes* (Menge).

ERIGONE PROBATA, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 2.)

Adult male, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The *cephalothorax* is of the ordinary general form; but the occipital region of the caput is gibbous, and the normal grooves and indentations are fairly marked; it is of a darkish yellow-brown colour, the surface appearing to be very thickly but minutely punctuose; and there is a single central longitudinal row of nearly erect bristly hairs from the eyes to the thoracic junction. The height of the clypeus exceeds half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are of moderate size, and seated on slight black tubercles; they are in two transverse curved rows, the foremost row being the shortest and straightest; those of the hind central pair are about an eye's diameter distant from each other, but nearer together than each is to the hind lateral on its side; those of the fore central pair are smallest of the eight, and are separated from each other by an interval of about half an eye's diameter, each being separated from the hind central nearest to it by the diameter of the latter, and from the fore lateral on its side by the latter's diameter; the laterals are seated obliquely on a strong tubercle, and are contiguous to each other.

The *legs* are rather long and tolerably strong, their relative length being 4, 1, 2, 3; they are of a brightish yellow colour, and furnished with numerous hairs and fine bristles, some of the former being erect.

The *palpi* are short; the humeral and cubital joints rather slender; the radial is strong, a little longer than the cubital, and spreads out on all sides, its fore half being black and somewhat irregularly but boldly notched or emarginate; the colour of the hinder part is orange red-brown, that of the cubital and humeral joints yellow, and the digital, which is oval, yellow-brown; the palpal organs are well developed and rather complex, with spines and corneous processes, one of the latter beneath their fore extremity being furnished with a row of fine comb-like teeth.

The *falces* are long, strong, and prominent near their base in front; near their inner extremity in front is a single strong sharp tooth; and along their inner edge, beneath the fang, are some other smaller teeth; their colour is similar to that of the cephalothorax.

The *maxilla* are long and strong, slightly curved, and inclined to the *labium*, which is short and of a somewhat semicircular form; the colour of these parts is similar to that of the legs.

The *sternum* is heart-shaped, of a dark yellow-brown colour, and furnished with a few longish erect bristly hairs.

The *abdomen* is oval, not very convex above, but projecting considerably over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dull blackish brown colour, clothed thinly with hairs.

The *adult female* is larger than the male; the abdomen is more convex above, as well as much larger; the *falces* want the strong sharp tooth in front near their extremity; but in other respects there is but little difference.

The form of the genital aperture is peculiar, and the process connected with it is large and prominent.

Two adults of each sex were contained in a small collection of Spiders kindly collected for me in Oregon Territory in 1872 by Lord Walsingham. It is a fine species, and, although allied to several European ones, is yet very distinct from all of them.

ERIGONE SPINIFERA, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 3.)

Adult male, length rather less than 1 line.

The *cephalothorax* of this species is of a dark but dull yellow-brown colour, with the normal grooves and indentations well marked, and (as also the margins) of a darker hue; it is of a round oval form, the lateral constrictions on the margins at the caput being exceedingly slight; the fore part is bluff and bold; and immediately behind the eyes is a nearly round but not very large somewhat tuberculiform eminence; and directly behind this the occiput is a little gibbous, giving (in profile) the appearance of a double eminence; the ocular region, as well as the eminence behind it, is furnished with a few short coarse hairs; and the height of the clypens is at least two thirds of that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are small, not greatly unequal in size, and, although preserving the usual general position, yet present a remarkable similarity in their actual position to that of the genus *Enyo*—namely, three groups, two of three eyes each, forming a curved line at each end of a transverse oblong space, and between these two groups is a third, of two eyes near together. This grouping is occasioned by the unusual relative distance between the eyes of the hind central pair, bringing each of them within less than an eye's diameter of the hind lateral eye on its side; those of each lateral pair are seated a little obliquely on a tubercle; the fore centrals are inconspicuous, being seated on a dark spot, and contiguous to each other; the length of the line formed by the eyes of the hind central pair is less than that formed by the two fore laterals, and would almost exactly lie between

them; each fore central eye forms, with the fore lateral and hind central on its side, as nearly as possible an equilateral triangle.

The *legs* are rather long and slender; their relative length is 4, 1, 2, 3; they are of a clear light orange-yellow colour, furnished with hairs and a few slender erect bristles; and each tarsus ends with three small black claws.

The *palpi* are short, tolerably strong, and similar in colour to the legs, except the radial and digital joints, which have a dark greenish olive hue; the cubital joint is long, nearly as long as the humeral joint, and enlarges gradually to its fore extremity. The radial joint is exceedingly short; it is a little prominent behind, and has a group of small hairs on its outer side; its fore part is produced into a long curved apophysis, having its sharp somewhat thorn-like and rather suddenly-formed point directed outwards and rather upwards. The digital joint is small and of a roundish oval form. The palpal organs are highly developed, prominent, and rather complex; from their extremity on the outer side there curves out a long, slender, tapering, sharp-pointed prominent nearly straight spine: this spine is very conspicuous and characteristic from its straightness.

The *falces* are moderate in length and strength, of a yellow-brown colour, and present no remarkable feature.

The *maxillæ* are strong, the basal portion exceedingly so; they are curved and inclined to the *labium*, which is short and semicircular. The maxillæ are rather paler in colour than the falces, and whitish at their extremities; the *labium* is darkest, with a pale apex.

The *sternum* is large, heart-shaped, convex, and very glossy, of a dark yellow-brown colour suffused with blackish.

The *abdomen* is oval, tolerably convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dull blackish colour, marked above with some lines and spots of a clear yellow-brown (probably not very visible except when in spirit of wine), and clothed pretty thickly with coarse hairs.

An *adult female* which accompanied the male above described was rather larger and darker-coloured; the occiput was simply rounded; the height of the clypeus much less, and the eyes of the hinder row equidistant from each other. These differences are frequently observable in females of those *Erigonæ* whose males have gibbosities and eminences on the caput; and it is most probable that the two Spiders here described are, as their captor has supposed, the sexes of the same species; still it is quite possible they may not be so. The genital aperture is small, and of a very simple form.

These two Spiders, of which the male is an exceedingly interesting and distinct form, allied to *E. apicata* (Bl.), *E. retusa* (Westr.), and still more nearly to *E. excisa* (Cambr.), were received from Mr. Emerton, of Boston, Massachusetts, by whom they were captured in that neighbourhood (Milton, Mass.) among moss, in October 1873.

ERIGONE LÆTA, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 4.)

Adult male, length $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

The *cephalothorax* is of an ordinary short-oval form: the caput has

no special prominence or elevation; it is, however, bold and full, the occiput well rounded, and the clypeus impressed below the eyes, but rather full and prominent near its lower margin, and exceeding considerably in height half that of the facial space; the colour is dark black-brown, getting paler towards the margins; the whole surface (caput as well) thickly but minutely punctuose.

The *eyes* are small and of nearly uniform size, disposed in two transverse curved rows of nearly equal length, and not far from each other; the foremost row is the shortest, and the curves are directed away from each other: the eyes of the hinder row are equidistant from each other; those of the fore central pair are the smallest, and contiguous to each other; those of each lateral pair are seated contiguously, and slightly obliquely, on a strongish tubercle.

The *legs* are of moderate length, but rather slender, and their relative length appeared to be 4, 1, 2, 3; they are yellow, the femora being reddish orange, and are furnished with short fine hairs.

The *palpi* are moderate in length and strength, nearly similar in colour to the legs; the humeral joint orange, the radial and digital tinged with dusky brown; they are furnished with a few fine hairs, those on the digital joint being much the longest. The *humeral* joint is bent and unusually strong, the cubital short and strongly curved in a sort of knee-joint form; the radial is shorter than the cubital, but stronger, and has its fore extremity (rather on the outer side) produced into a short obtuse prominence bent a little downwards; the hinder part is also a little produced, and there is a small angular joint at the middle of its inner extremity; the digital joint is oval and rather large, being longer than the radial and cubital joints together; the palpal organs are prominent and complex, and have a strongish black somewhat tortuously coiled, filiform, sharp-pointed spine near their fore extremity.

The *falces* are strong, moderately long, with a curved profile-line, and are a little paler in colour than the cephalothorax.

The *maxillæ* and *labium* are of normal form, and similar in colour to the falces.

The *sternum* is heart-shaped, of a deep rich black-brown colour, and its surface coarsely punctuose.

The *abdomen* is short, round oval in form, very convex above, and projects strongly over the base of the cephalothorax; its upper surface, on the middle of which four dark impressed spots form a quadrangular figure), is covered by a strong shining coriaceous epidermis of a bright orange colour, covered with minute punctures and clothed with a few short fine hairs; a somewhat similar epidermis beneath the fore part includes the spiracular plates, but is of a redder colour; and there is a bold patch of the same colour in front of the spinners; the sides and remainder of the underside are yellowish, marked with dusky greenish brown, arranged somewhat in obscure parallel longitudinal lines on the sides and hinder part.

The adult female resembles the male, except in wanting the coriaceous epidermis on the abdomen, which is of a uniform yellowish colour, mottled and marked with dull greenish brown, freckled with

short black hairs, and the middle of the upperside marked with four orange-yellow-brown impressed spots, forming a quadrangular figure, whose fore side is much the shortest. The genital aperture is simple and of a triangular form.

Adults of both sexes of this pretty *Erigone* were contained in Mr. Emerton's series of North-American Spiders found at Cambridge, Mass. ; it is allied to *E. depressa* (Bl.) and *E. brevipes* (Westr.), but differs remarkably in colours, and also in some other material respects.

ERIGONE LÆTABILIS, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 5.)

Adult male, length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

This Spider is very closely allied and very similar to the foregoing species (*E. læta*) ; it may, however, be readily distinguished by its smaller size and (in the only example examined) paler colouring ; the humeral joint of the palpus is only of ordinary strength ; the radial joint is stronger than in *E. læta*, and less produced in front at its extremity, which is rather abruptly terminated in a somewhat hooked form, and there is no angular point at the middle of the inner side ; the palpal organs differ a little in structure, and the coiled spine at their extremity is shorter, less strong, and less filiform at its point ; the caput appeared to be quite smooth and destitute of punctures, which, however, were visible on the thoracic portion of the cephalothorax ; and the sternum is covered with largish punctures or pock-marks.

The sides and hinder part of the abdomen are of a plain pale yellowish colour, and, as well as the upper coriaceous epidermis, thinly covered with black hairs. Unless the above points are carefully noted, this species will be easily confounded with *E. læta*.

A single example of the adult male was found among the examples of *E. læta* in Mr. Emerton's collection.

ERIGONE EMERTONI, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 6.)

Adult male, length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

The cephalothorax, falcæ, maxillæ, labium, and sternum of this species are yellow ; the legs and palpi are of a paler yellow ; and the abdomen is of a dull pale drab colour, the greater part of its upper surface being covered by a coriaceous punctuose epidermis of a dull orange-brown colour ; the caput is slightly elevated and produced in a bluff form, the extremity, looked at in profile, having a somewhat truncate appearance ; the ocular region is suffused with black, and furnished with some short bristly hairs ; the height of the clypeus (which is impressed across the middle) exceeds half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are on black spots, in four pairs, on the bluff end of the caput ; those of the hind central pair are rather further from each other than each is from the hind lateral nearest to it ; those of the fore central pair are the smallest of the eight, and contiguous to each other, each being separated from the hind central nearest to it by nearly the same interval as that which divides those of the hind central pair ; those of each lateral pair are placed slightly obliquely,

and the fore one of each is separated from the fore central one nearest to it by an interval not quite as great as that which divides the hind lateral and the hind central eye nearest to it.

The *legs* are rather short and slender, relative length 4, 1, 2, 3, and are furnished with short hairs.

The *palpi* are short; the cubital joint is bent and enlarges gradually to the fore extremity; the radial is extremely short, but is produced a little on the inner side of its fore extremity into a long yellow-brown apophysis, which bends abruptly, at about half its length, downwards and inwards, and terminates in a curved, tapering, sharp-pointed, black spine-like form. The digital joint is rather large, of a suffused yellow-brown colour; it has a prominence on the outer side towards the extremity. The palpal organs are prominent and rather complex; at their extremity are two black spines, one strong and tortuous, the other more prominent, slender, and curved in a circular form; there is also a strong, shining, dark brown, slightly curved spine on their outer side near the hinder extremity.

The *falces* are small and short, their length being less than the height of the clypeus.

The *maxillæ*, *labium*, and *sternum* are normal in form.

The *abdomen* is oval and moderately convex above, of a dull pale drab colour, two thirds of the upperside being covered with a finely punctuose dull orange-brown coriaceous epidermis, the spiracular plates and a small patch round and in front of the spinners being of a similar nature and colour; the abdomen is furnished sparingly with short hairs.

Thirteen adult females accompanied three of the males above described; but, except in the smaller extent of the coriaceous epidermis on the upperside of the abdomen, I can discover no appreciable difference between them and the females (also thirteen in number) of *E. fissiceps* (p. 438). This difference, however, seems to be constant; and I am almost inclined to believe them to be the female sex of the males above described. The general similarity both in form and colours in the adult males of the two species would lead one to expect still greater similarity between their respective females, though the males may easily be distinguished by the cleft and uncleft caput, as well as by the form of the palpi and the palpal organs.

The examples above referred to were contained in the collection received from Mr. J. H. Emerton, by whom they were found at Amesbury, Massachusetts, U. S. A., and I have great pleasure in naming after him this pretty and very distinct species.

ERIGONE ATRICEPS, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 7.)

Adult male, length rather more than $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

The caput of this Spider is prominent in front, rather elevated on the occiput, and divided by a deep transverse indenture into two bold rounded divisions or lobes, the foremost being rather the strongest; the occipital eminence forms a kind of roundish oval knob, and is of course higher in its position than the frontal one. The colour of the cephalothorax is orange-yellow, the margins, and normal grooves and

indentations (slightly) dusky blackish, the occipital eminence and the upper part of the frontal prominence being black; some portion of the thorax is minutely punctuose; but the dark part of the caput is very smooth and glossy, and furnished with hairs, mostly directed forwards and backwards over the indentation dividing the two lobes; those on the fore part of the occipital lobe are the most numerous and strongest. The form of the cephalothorax, it will be seen, much resembles that of the European species *E. parallela* (Bl.) and *E. latifrons* (Cambr.).

The *eyes* are in the usual four pairs; but the position of those of the two lateral pairs is remarkable, being placed much further backwards than ordinarily; those of the hind central pair are on the sides of the fore part of the occipital eminence, and separated from each other by an interval of about two diameters; those of the foremost pair are on the highest part of the frontal lobe, and are nearer together than those of the hind central pair; and those of each lateral pair are seated contiguously to each other on a small black tubercular prominence, which, however, is very apparent when the Spider is looked at from the front; when looked at in profile the lateral eyes are placed considerably behind those on the occipital eminence.

The *legs* are moderately long, rather slender, of a dull pale orange-yellow colour, and furnished with short hairs.

The *palpi* are rather strong, moderately long, and similar to the legs in colour; the cubital joint is long, rather curved, and enlarges from its hinder to its fore extremity; the radial joint is very short, but is prolonged at its fore extremity into a long, curved, tapering, sharp-pointed apophysis; the digital joint is not very large, but of rather a peculiar form, having an angular prominence at its hinder part, near which is a short row of a few black curved bristles, more conspicuous than the rest of the hairs on the joint; the palpal organs are prominent and well developed, but not very complex, nor presenting any remarkable feature in structure.

The *falces* are small, similar in colour to the cephalothorax, and, owing to the prominence of the fore part of the caput, placed considerably backwards under it.

The *maxillæ* and *labium* are of normal character, and rather paler in colour than the falces.

The *sternum* is of ordinary size and form, similar to the cephalothorax in colour, and apparently covered with small punctures.

The *abdomen* is of a flattened oval form; the larger portion of the upper part is covered with a coriaceous punctuose epidermis, of a dark-yellow-brown colour, pretty thickly mottled with clearer yellow-brown; four more conspicuous spots of this colour form a quadrangular figure on the middle; and behind these are two rather oblique opposed short sinuous similarly coloured lines; the hinder part (which, as well as the sides, is black) has several very slightly angular pale lines or chevrons between the limits of the coriaceous epidermis and the spinners; and the sides are longitudinally wrinkled; the underside is black; the spiracular plates are orange-coloured and of large size.

A single adult male of this pretty and very distinct species was contained in Mr. Emerton's North-American collection, and was found by him under leaves at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in December 1873.

ERIGONE CRISTATA.

Walckenaera cristata, Bl. Spid. Great Brit. & Ireland, p. 309, pl. xxi. fig. 224.

A single adult male of this Spider was found in Mr. Emerton's collection; on careful comparison with English examples I am unable to find any difference between them and the American example.

ERIGONE FISSICEPS, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 8.)

Adult male, length $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

The *cephalothorax* is short and obtuse, but prominent and elevated before, the extremity of the caput being divided into two lobes by a deep cleft or fissure reaching down to the lateral eyes on either side; the hinder lobe is the strongest; it is rounded on the occipital portion, and its upper part on the fore side projects a little over the fissure; the clypeus is slightly prominent in the middle, and very slightly exceeds in height half that of the facial space; the colour of the cephalothorax is dull orange-yellow, the upper portion of each lobe of the caput being strongly suffused with black, the suffusion continuing in a short broad band a little way back over the occiput.

The *eyes* are small, on small black spots, and in four pairs, one pair on the fore part of the hinder lobe of the caput, rather more than two diameters from each other, another pair on the summit of the front lobe, the smallest of the eight, and about an eye's diameter from each other; those of each lateral pair are contiguous to each other and placed on a slight tubercle just behind the termination of the cleft; the interval between each hind lateral eye and the hind central nearest to it is equal to that which separates those of the hind central pair from each other.

The *legs* are rather short and slender, relative length 4, 1, 2, 3; their colour is yellow; and they are furnished with short fine hairs, of which several on the uppersides are erect.

The *palpi* are rather long, and similar in colour to the legs; the cubital joint is long, slightly bent, and increasing in size gradually to the fore extremity; the radial joint is exceedingly short, slightly prominent behind, but has its fore side produced into a long curved tapering, but not very sharp-pointed, prominent apophysis; the digital joint is small, and of a somewhat irregular form, having a boldish subangular prominence near its base; the palpal organs are prominent, but not very complex, with a small curved black sharp-pointed spine towards their fore extremity.

The *falces* are small and not very strong; their length is about equal to the height of the facial space; their colour, as well as that of the maxillæ, labium, and sternum, all of which are of normal form, is like that of the cephalothorax.

The *abdomen* is large, of a round-oval form, very convex above,

and projects a good deal, but not very closely, over the base of the cephalothorax ; it is of a very pale straw-colour, the upper surface covered with a coriaceous finely punctuose epidermis of an orange colour, with four not very distinct brownish yellow impressed spots in the middle, forming a rectangular figure whose fore side is much the shortest ; the spiracular plates and a small portion on the sides and in front of the spinners are similar in colour to the epidermis on the upperside ; the abdomen is thinly clothed with short hairs ; the sides and underside are also covered with minute punctures, giving it a speckled appearance.

The female resembles the male in colours and general characters ; but the fore part of the caput is unclift, and the coriaceous epidermis on the upperside of the abdomen is much smaller, only reaching halfway to the spinners, while in the male it leaves only one third bare ; the genital aperture is small and simple in form, being apparently a small transverse oval.

Adults of both sexes of this Spider were contained in Mr. J. H. Emerton's collection ; it is allied both to *E. capito* (Westr.) and *E. perforata* (Thor.), but quite distinct and easily recognizable from both ; more nearly also it is allied to *E. atriceps* (Cambr.) (*suprà*, p. 436).

ERIGONE DIRECTA, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 9.)

Adult male, length 1 line.

The cephalothorax, falces, maxillæ, labium, and sternum of this Spider are of a uniform yellow-brown colour ; the legs and palpi (except the digital and radial joints of the latter, which are darker) yellow, tinged with orange, and the abdomen dull black ; the form of the cephalothorax is elongate-oval, the caput being rather prominent or drawn out in the ocular region, from the midst of which there projects forwards a nearly straight cylindrical prominence having the same direction (or as nearly so as possible) as the profile-line of the cephalothorax ; in fact this prominence is a continuation from between the eyes of the caput, and it has close to the extremity several short reversed bristles, the extremity being somewhat obliquely truncated ; the height of the clypeus exceeds, but not greatly, half that of the facial space, and it is a little impressed above its lower margin near the middle ; the normal grooves and indentations are but slightly indicated.

The *eyes* are in four pairs, forming a round-oval close round the base of the prominence at the apex of the caput ; they are of tolerable size, those of the fore central pair being the smallest and contiguous to each other ; those of each lateral pair are also contiguous to each other ; each fore lateral eye is very near to but separated from the fore central on its side ; and each hind lateral is no more than its own diameter distant from the hind central on its side, the hind centrals being no more than half an eye's diameter from each other ; all except the fore centrals, which are dark, are pearly white, narrowly margined with black, and very distinct.

The *legs* are long and slender, their relative length being 4, 1, 2, 3,

the difference between 4 and 1 being greater than usual; they are furnished with fine hairs only.

The *palpi* are moderately long, but not very strong, and furnished with hairs; the cubital joint is not very long, but longer than the radial, which, however, is stronger, and is produced at its extremity, rather on the inner side, into a strong, moderately long, curved, pointed apophysis, its point directed outwards over the base of the digital joint; the radial joint is also rather prominent behind; the digital joint is large, of ordinary form; and the palpal organs are prominent, highly developed, and complex, with spiny processes; and at their extremity is a not very long, circularly curved, sharp-pointed, tapering spine.

The *falces* are not strong, but moderate in length, and divergent towards their extremities.

The *abdomen* is of a rather oblong-oval form, and projects slightly over the base of the cephalothorax; it is not very convex above, and is thinly clothed with hairs.

An adult female accompanied the above male, and resembled it in colours and general appearance; but the position of the eyes differed, (though no more than is ordinarily the case with Spiders whose cephalothoraces in the male sex present abnormal developments), and the clypeus projected forwards. I am inclined to think that it is the female of the male here described. The genital aperture is, as usual, characteristic. Another example of the male was of a darker and richer colour, the cephalothorax, sternum, and femora of the legs being of a brightish red, and the abdomen quite black.

The examples above referred to were contained in the collection received from Mr. J. H. Emerton, by whom they were found—the two former (male and female) on a fence at Providence, R. I., the latter (male) under leaves at Cambridge, Mass., in December 1873.

This species belongs to the group containing *E. cuspidata* (Bl.), and is very distinct from either of its European forms.

ERIGONE INDIRECTA, sp. n. (Plate LV. fig. 10.)

Adult male, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

In form and general structure this Spider is very nearly allied to the foregoing species (*E. directa*), the palpi and palpal organs also being very similar; but it may at once be distinguished by its larger size and the very decided differences of colouring, as well as by the eminence between the eyes being slightly more erect, though a little bent forwards and a little stouter; the apex of the caput also is rather larger and less drawn out; the summit of the eminence is furnished thickly with short bristles, arranged in two longitudinal rows directed away from each other, looking (when seen from the front) as if parted like hair on the human head; there are also some other bristles on the back of the eminence, directed backwards and rather downwards.

The whole of the caput, nearly as far back as the thoracic junction, is of a shining jet-black colour; the thorax bright orange-red; the *palpi*, *falces*, *maxillæ*, and *labium* are very dark, but not quite